

Water Storage Will Provide

Many Benefits

By JERRY M. YOUNG

With the Starvation Dam completed, the bulkhead gate was closed Monday and water began to be stored in the first reservoir of the Bonneville Unit of the Central Utah Project.

"Right now it's hard to estimate the economic value this unit will have to Duchesne and to the rest of Central Utah," said Lynn Ludlow, general manager of the Central Utah Water Conservancy District. "A tremendous thing will begin to happen here soon. New people will come into the area with ideas on how to make this plateau come alive."

"We have already had applications and inquiries from persons who want to buy water so they can develop recreational subdivisions near Duchesne. The money that comes from all recreational facilities and services will be great. In addition to that, water from the dam will supplement the current source of water in the area during the dry months of the year. What economic effect this will have on farming and ranching is just as hard to assess. We simply know it will be tremendous," Mr. Ludlow said.

The dam consists of 4,600,000 cubic yards of fill materials weighing more than seven million tons. The structure measures 2,920 feet in length and has a base of about 750 feet, tapering to a top of 30 feet.

Spillway

A concrete lined spillway has been constructed on the right abutment of the dam with a design capacity of 16,600 second feet in order to divert water from the reservoir to accommodate flows. The outlet works, through which water will normally pass, was the final part of the dam to be completed. It is located on the left abutment and will have a 2,310 second

foot flow capacity.

The reservoir, backing up to the west of the location of the dam has caused the relocation of a section of Highway 40, and the creation of a bridge over the reservoir. The Starvation Bridge, as it is called is the longest bridge in Utah to span a body of water.

When the dam was breached in ceremonies Monday, the first water flowed against the base of the 155 foot high structure. Later, a group of observers drove to the mouth of the feeder tunnel which will bring water from the Knight Diversion Dam complex into the Starvation reservoir.

On a radio signal from one of the Bureau of Reclamation trucks accompanying the group, about 100 second feet of water was turned into the conduit, a three-quarter mile long concrete pipeline which is 84 inches in diameter, and can carry a maximum load of 300 second feet of water at one time.

By the time the group was ready to leave, it was plain to see that the level of the reservoir was rising. It was also plain to see what little had been backed up was like a drop compared to the ultimate capacity.

When full, the reservoir will store over 167,000 acre-feet of water and will cover a surface area of 3,310 acres.

QUAKE RECORDED

PASADENA, Calif. (UPI) — The ninth in a series of earthquakes to hit Southern California since Oct. 1 was recorded Monday centered 3 miles off the coast from Point Arguello.

The California Institute of Technology Seismology Laboratory here said the tremor registered 4.5 on the Richter Scale. The shock was not felt on the mainland.

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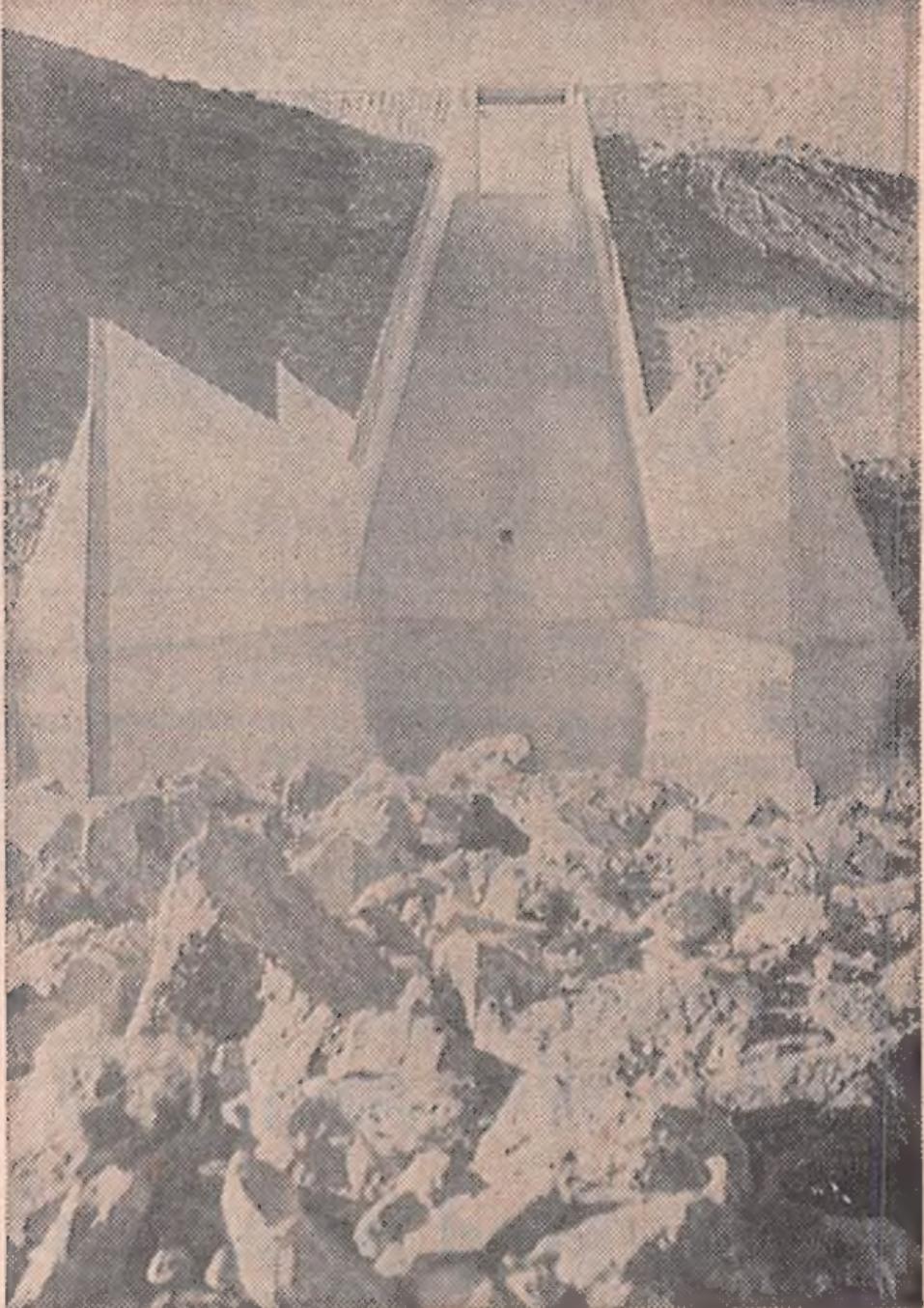
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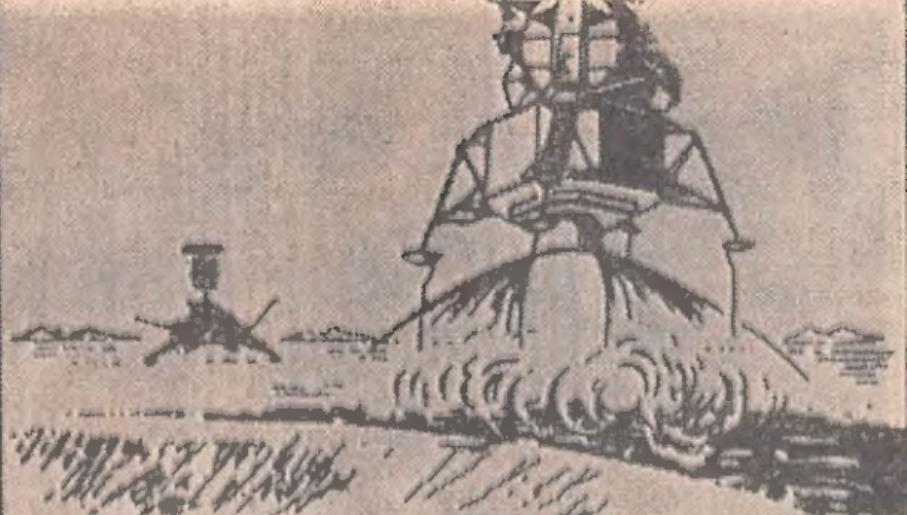
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THE SPILLWAY built on the right abutment of the Starvation Dam reaches to the top of the 155 foot high structure. What a place for a "belly surfing" ride. (All photos taken by Jerry M. Young, Herald staffer)

The Daily Herald

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1969



Landing Near Surveyor

ARTIST'S CONCEPT shows the Apollo 12 astronauts, scheduled to take off from earth Friday, landing on the moon near Surveyor III, which was landed as an unmanned craft in the space program years ago. Charles "Pete" Conrad and Alan L. Bean plan to spend 32 hours on the moon, making two exploration treks across the cratered surface. Current plans call for landing amid the moon's arid Ocean of Storms. (Herald-UPI Telephoto)

Different Landing Site

What Will Apollo 12 Crew Find on Moon? Still Some Question

CAPE KENNEDY (UPI)—Apollo 12's Ocean of Storms landing site and Apollo 11's Tranquillity Base are both on vast lunar plains called seas. Does that mean their rock samples will be alike?

Alike to some extent, geologists say, but probably not

of the moon material. Radiative dating methods indicate the rocks solidified at least $3\frac{1}{2}$ billion years ago. Pre-flight estimates had been in millions-of-years.

Tranquillity's rocks are primarily volcanic in the sense that they solidified from molten